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14 CITY POLICEMEN GOT C.I.A. TRAINING

Learned How to Analyze
and Handle Information

By DAVID BURNHAM

Fourteen New York Police-
men—including First Deputy
Police Commissioner William
H. T. Smith and the com-
mander of the department's
Intelligence Division—received
training from the Central Intel-
ligence Agency in September.

A spokesman for the C.I.A.,
Angus Thuermer, confirmed
that the 14 New Yorkers had
been given training but denied
that the agency had regular in-
struction programs for local
police officials.

Mr. Thuermer acknowledged,
however, that "there have been
a number of occasions when
similar courtesies have been
extended to police officers
from different cities around
the country."

In response to an inquiry,
Mr. Thuermer said he was not
able to determine how many
police officials or how many
departments had come to the
Washington area to receive
agency training.

"I doubt very much that they
keep that kind of information,"
he added.

Mr. Thuermer scoffed when
asked whether the agency's
training of policemen—some of
whom are responsible for col-
lecting information about po-
litical activists—violated the
congressional legislation that
fought the C.I.A. to correlate
and evaluate intelligence relat-
ing to national security, "pro-
vided that the agency shall
have no police, subpoena, law-
enforcement powers or internal
security functions."

Twelve of the New York
policemen—one captain, three
lieutenants, five sergeants and
three detectives—received four
days of training from the C.I.A.
in a facility in Arlington, Va.,
beginning last Sept. 11, accord-
ing to the Police Department.

Commissioner Smith and
Deputy Chief Hugo J. Masini,
commander of the Intelligence
Division, attended one day's

Commissioner Smith said dur-
ing an interview that in con-
nection with the reorganization
of the department's intelligence
work, "we decided we needed
some training in the analysis
and handling of large amounts
of information."

Mr. Smith said the depart-
ment had decided that the
C.I.A. would be the best place
for such training. "They pretty
much set this up for us," he
explained. "The training was
done gratis, only costing us
about \$2,500 in transportation
and lodging."

Both the International Asso-
ciation of Chiefs of Police, a
professional organization that
does police efficiency studies
and runs training seminars on
a variety of law-enforcement
subjects, and the Federal
Bureau of Investigation said
they were not equipped to pro-
vide instruction on the storage,
retrieval and analysis of intelli-
gence information.

One branch of the Police
Department's Intelligence Divi-
sion, the security investigation
section, is the subject of a
pending suit in Federal court
here. The suit, filed by a group
of political activists, charges
that the surveillance and infil-
tration activities of the secur-
ity section violate "the rights
of privacy, free speech and as-
sociation granted and guaran-
teed" the plaintiffs "by the
United States Constitution."

The present reorganization of
the security section—and the
part of the Intelligence Division
that collects information on
organized crime—is being fi-
nanced by a \$166,630 grant
from the Law Enforcement As-
sistance Administration, a
branch of the Justice Depart-
ment. As of Oct. 13, a police
roster indicated that there were
365 policemen assigned to the
Intelligence Division.

MORI/CDF